

Kilmeri language

Kilmeri is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea near the border with Indonesian Papua. It is not being learned by children.

Kilmeri is spoken around Ossima ward (2.916313°S 141.298028°E﻿ / ﻿-2.916313; 141.298028﻿ / -2.916313; 141.298028) in Bewani-Wutung Onei Rural LLG, Sandaun Province.^[3]^[4]

Contents
Phonology
Pronouns
Verbs
References

Phonology

Kilmeri possesses the bilabial trill /B/, which is not present in other Border languages, but is found in Kwomtari and Sko languages.^[5]

Kilmeri has 7 vowels.^[5]

		u
ɪ		ʊ
e	ə	o
a		

Pronouns

The Kilmeri pronouns are:^[5]

	sg	du	pl
1incl	dedukoyo	nuko	
1excl	ko	koyo	uke
2	de	doyo	ine
3	ki ~ ke	kiyo	iki

Verbs

Kilmeri verb forms can express complex modality. Examples:^[5]

Kilmeri	
Native to	Papua New Guinea
Region	Sandaun Province
Ethnicity	2,800 (2004) ^[1]
Native speakers	2,000 (2004) ^[1]
Language family	<div>Border<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bewani Range<ul style="list-style-type: none">Poal River<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kilmeri</div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	kih
Glottolog	kilm1241 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/kilm1241) ^[2]
Coordinates: 2.916313°S 141.298028°E﻿ / ﻿-2.916313; 141.298028﻿ / -2.916313; 141.298028	

de-le	PROB-go	‘will probably go’
lam < le-m	go-POT	‘might go’
lou < le-ou	go-FRUST	‘go in vain’
lap < le-p	go-IMP	‘go!’
klam < k-le-m	NEG.IMP-go-NEG.IMP	‘don’t go!’
loipap < le-ipe-p	go-first-IMP	‘go first, and then...’

Circumfixes can also be applied to verbs in Kilmeri.

Number agreement in Kilmeri is absolutive rather than accusative.^[5]

In Kilmeri, intransitive verbs, as well as the two transitive verbs ‘eat’ and ‘throw down to’, agree with subjects in number. This pattern is also present in Amanab. These verbs are:^[5]

gloss	singular	plural
‘eat’	ni	ile
‘throw down to’	pakɔne	pakɔpi
‘come’	pule	pulupi
‘die’	sui	supuli
‘go’	le	mole
‘sit’	nake	mape
‘sleep’	nui	sapi
‘speak’	mui	molive

However, number marking for transitive verbs, except for ‘eat’ and ‘throw down to’, refers to the number of the object, rather than the subject.^[5]

gloss	singular	plural
‘carry’	wili	moli
‘carry hanging’	lali	laluli
‘cook’	si	sepi
‘cut’	suke	sukeli
‘dig’	rari	rararpi
‘erect’	newe	newaupi
‘fetch someone’	lakive	leki
‘fill’	norive	nororpi
‘harvest’	lapiye	lapapi
‘mark’	lopi	lopapi
‘sharpen’	merive	mererpi
‘take out’	pulive	puloli
‘tear’	pike	pikeki

References

1. Kilmeri (<https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/kih/>) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Kilmeri" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/kilm1241>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
3. Eberhard, David M.; Simons, Gary F.; Fennig, Charles D., eds. (2019). "Papua New Guinea languages" (<https://www.ethnologue.com/country/PG/languages>). *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (22nd ed.). Dallas: SIL International.
4. United Nations in Papua New Guinea (2018). "Papua New Guinea Village Coordinates Lookup" (<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/village-coordinates-lookup>). *Humanitarian Data Exchange*. 1.31.9.
5. Foley, William A. (2018). "The Languages of the Sepik-Ramu Basin and Environs". In Palmer, Bill (ed.). *The Languages and Linguistics of the New Guinea Area: A Comprehensive Guide*. The World of Linguistics. 4. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton. pp. 197–432. ISBN 978-3-11-028642-7.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kilmeri_language&oldid=940520673"

This page was last edited on 13 February 2020, at 01:09 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.